

Application for
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For

VRRP TECHNOLOGY KEEPING VR CONFIDENTIALITY

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VRRP TECHNOLOGY KEEPING VR CONFIDENTIALITY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a packet transmission router to be used for a VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) network having a VR
5 (Virtual Router) function.

The VRRP is the technology for improving the reliability of the packet transmission router used in the network. In the VRRP, a packet transmission router is physically composed of a plurality of packet
10 transmission routers for redundancy so that even if a single one of those routers fails, the other ones can take over the process from the damaged router to keep the operation of the whole packet transmission router not stopped. The router that is now processing packets
15 is called the active packet transmission router, and the spare router that operates when the active router fails is called the standby packet transmission router.

FIG. 1 shows an example of the packet transmission router having the VRRP function
20 incorporated. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the nodes 1~8 provided on the network are connected through the packet transmission routers (that is, packet transmission routers 1, 2). The packet transmission router 1 serves as the active packet transmission
25 router, and the packet transmission router 2 as the

standby packet transmission router. The packet
transmission routers are numbered 1, 2 as identifiers
(VRID), respectively. Each of the nodes recognizes the
packet transmission router 1 as the active packet
5 transmission router so that data can be always
transmitted to the packet transmission router 1. The
packet transmission router 1 as the active packet
transmission router generates a VRRP packet so that the
VRRP packet can be periodically transmitted to the
10 packet transmission router 2, or the standby packet
transmission router. The packet transmission router 2
confirms from the VRRP packet that there is the packet
transmission router 1 and that the VRID is 1.

If the router 1 goes down due to any
15 disorder, the router 2 that consequentially cannot
receive the periodical VRRP packet recognizes that
there is no longer the router 1, and changes its own IP
address and MAC address to those of router 1.
Therefore, even if the router 1 fails, the router 2
20 takes over the IP address and MAC address of the router
1, and thus data can be continuously transferred to be
seamless with ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) table
not restructured.

FIG. 2 shows the format of the VRRP packet.
25 Referring to FIG. 2, the version of VRRP is stored in
the "VERSION" field. 1 is stored in the "TYPE" field.
All packets having any number except 1 are discarded.
The VRID value is stored in the "VRRP IDENTIFIER"

field. The VRID enables the active and standby packet transmission routers to identify the relationship between themselves. A value of 0~255 is stored in the "PRIORITY" so that the routers that transmit packets of
5 larger priority values can be selected as active routers. A value of 0~255 is stored in the "ADVERTISEMENT INTERVAL", making it possible to specify the transmission interval of VRRP packets. In the "IP ADDRESS" is stored the IP address of the active router,
10 or the IP address shared on the VRRP network. The VRRP packet generated is capsulated with a data link header and IP header and transferred.

There is another technology called VR (Virtual Router) that logically builds up a function to
15 serve as a plurality of packet transmission routers on a single packet router. The term VR is the technology in which the presence of a plurality of packet transmission routers is emulated on a certain physical packet transmission router on a software basis. The
20 virtual packet transmission routers thus emulated are called VR (Virtual Router). The VR is regarded as an elemental technology that is important to realize virtual closed networks on the Internet.

FIG. 3 is a conceptual diagram of the virtual
25 router. A packet transmission router 11 shown in FIG. 3 is physically a single router, but has two routers VR 1, VR 2 on a software basis. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the packet transmission router 11 in which the virtual

routers VR 1, VR 2 operate is connected to ISP
(Internet Service Provider) 1 and ISP 2 so that packets
between ISP1 networks can be transmitted and received
through VR1 and packets between ISP2 networks can be
5 transmitted and received through VR2. The virtual
routers VR 1, VR 2 respectively manage their own
routing tables associated with ISP 1, ISP 2. For
example, only information within provider ISP 1 is
stored in the routing table that router VR 1 manages so
10 that the network interface to transmit to can be
discriminated by referring to the destination address
of the received packet. In most cases, in order to
economize the memory space for storing the routing
tables, a single routing table is actually shared by
15 the routers VR 1, VR 2, but the routers VR 1, VR 2
respectively manage only entry tables for reference to
the routing table. The packet sent to node 1 is
transmitted through a network interface 31. Therefore,
even if the nodes 1, 3 had the same IP address,
20 information to be sent to node 1 could not be
transmitted through a network interface 32 or
information to be sent to node 3 could not be
transmitted through the network interface 31.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 When an end user has access to the Internet,
a communication network called access network is used
between the end user and the Internet. This

communication network connects the subscribers to the Internet service providers (ISP). The packet transmission router located at the ends of the access network is required to have the ability to accommodate
5 a large number of users and the accuracy with which the received packets can be correctly transferred to the corresponding ISP. The virtual router can manage the routing table for each ISP and thus it is suitable for the packet transmission router used in the access
10 network.

The packet transmission router used in the access network is also required to have the reliability of keeping the connection to the user terminals even if any trouble occurs. Thus, it can be considered that
15 VRRP is applied to the packet transmission router that is activating the VR function, thereby improving the reliability. However, if VRRP is simply applied to the virtual router VR, it will be supposed that information about the routing table that each VR manages could leak
20 out. The leakage of information will be further described in detail below.

FIG. 4 shows the situations in which the active packet transmission router has its VR activated but the standby packet transmission router has its VR
25 not activated. Reference numeral 11 represents the active packet transmission router, and 12 the standby packet transmission router. The active router 11 has VR 1 and VR 2 activated. The virtual router VR 1 built

in the active router 11 manages only the packets transmitted to or received from ISP 1, and transmits packets to nodes 1, 2 through interface 31 and to nodes 5, 6 through interface 33. Similarly, the virtual
5 router VR 2 manages only the packets transmitted to or received from ISP 2, and transmits packets to nodes 3, 4 through interface 32 and to nodes 7, 8 through interface 34.

Under this condition, if a trouble occurs on
10 the router 11, the router 12 will be activated under VRRP to take over the process. Under the present circumstances, however, there is no means by which the route information that the active router has so far managed is classified depending on VR 1, VR 2 and
15 transferred to the standby router 12. In other words, data of the routing table that the VR 1 manages and data of the routing table that the VR 2 manages are not distinguished when they are transferred to the router 12.

20 FIG. 5 shows the routing table that the standby router 12 generated on the basis of the route information transferred from the active router 11 under the condition that the conventional VRRP is applied to VR. From FIG. 5, it will be seen that the IP addresses
25 of nodes assigned to ISP 1 and the IP addresses of nodes assigned to ISP 2 are mixed in the same routing table, or that information of ISP 1 and information of ISP 2 are mixed in the same routing table. This means

that the classified information of each ISP is lost.

In addition, when each ISP uses the same IP address system, the routing table includes duplicate information, and as a result information to flow to ISP 1 could flow to ISP 2. If the nodes 1, 3 use the same IP address, the standby router 12 cannot decide whether the packet to go to the IP address of node 1 is to be transmitted through network interface 41 or through network interface 42. In order to avoid the above problem under this VRRP, it is necessary that the same VR as in the active router be also provided in the standby router.

The packet transmission router or packet exchange of the invention, when the route information or route control information is transferred from the active router to the standby router, also transmits the information that indicates which virtual router manages the route information, thus solving the above problem.

According to the packet transmission router of the invention, when a trouble occurs on the active router having its VR function activated and when the data processing is shifted to the standby router by VRRP, the confidentiality of VR established by the active router can be maintained while the data processing is taken over by the standby router. Therefore, the user can always continuously transmit data to the same IP address without being aware of the trouble on the active router.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description of the embodiments of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing the arrangement of a conventional redundancy packet transmission router within a network.

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the format of a
10 conventional VRRP packet.

FIG. 3 is a conceptual diagram of virtual routers.

FIG. 4 is a diagram to which reference is made in explaining a problem occurring when the
15 conventional redundancy router starts to make its VR operate.

FIG. 5 is a diagram showing the routing table generated when the conventional router makes the VR operate.

20 FIG. 6 is a diagram showing a redundancy packet transmission router of this invention and a network in which this router is arranged.

FIG. 7 is a diagram showing the hardware structure of the redundancy packet transmission router
25 of this invention.

FIG. 8 is a diagram showing the software structure of the packet transmission router of this

invention.

FIG. 9 is a diagram showing the format of the VRRP packet generated by the redundancy packet transmission router of this invention.

5 FIG. 10 is a diagram showing the format of a packet formed when the VRRP packet generated by the redundancy packet transmission router of this invention is capsulated with a data link header and IP header.

10 FIG. 11 is a diagram showing the format of the data link header for the capsulation of the VRRP packet generated by the redundancy packet transmission router of this invention.

15 FIG. 12 is a diagram showing the sequence of the operation of the redundancy packet transmission router of this invention.

 FIG. 13 is a diagram showing a routing table managed by the VR 1 of the redundancy packet transmission router of this invention.

20 FIG. 14 is a diagram showing a routing table managed by the VR 2 of the redundancy packet transmission router of this invention.

25 FIG. 15 is a diagram showing a session information management table managed by the VR 1 of the redundancy packet transmission router of this invention.

 FIG. 16 is a diagram showing a session information management table managed by the VR 2 of the redundancy packet transmission router of this

invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Embodiment 1

FIG. 6 shows the situation in which an
5 embodiment of the invention, or a redundancy packet
transmission router with a VR function incorporated is
actually provided on the network. The redundancy
packet transmission router of this embodiment includes
the active packet transmission router 11 and the
10 standby packet transmission router 12 each of which has
virtual routers VR 1, VR 2 activated. When the virtual
routers of the standby router 12 are not operated, the
active router 11 sends a VR boot order as a trigger to
the standby router 12, causing its virtual routers VR
15 to operate. The active router 11 has a plurality of
communication ports of which certain ones are assigned
to interfaces 31, 33 for ISP 1 and of which the other
ones are assigned to interfaces 32, 34 for ISP 2. In
FIG. 6, VR 1 manages the transmission and reception of
20 packets to ISP 1, and VR 2 does the transmission and
reception of packets to ISP 2. Similarly, the standby
router 12 has a plurality of communication ports of
which certain ones are assigned to interfaces 41, 43
for ISP 1, and of which the other ones are assigned to
25 interfaces 42, 44 for ISP 2. That is, VR 1 manages the
transmission and reception of packets to ISP 1, and VR
2 does the transmission and reception of packets to ISP

2.

FIG. 7 shows the hardware structure of the redundancy packet transmission router of this embodiment. Reference numeral 11 designates the active packet transmission router, and 12 the standby packet transmission router. The active router 11 and the standby router 12 are connected to each other through a communication channel 66 that is connected to network interfaces 56 of the active and standby routers. In a program memory 62 of each router is stored the software of the procedure for processing data. In a table memory 61 of each router is stored route information for received packets, for example, a table of IP addresses of destination nodes and associated sending interfaces. When the packet transmission router is started to operate, the information of program memory 62 and table memory 61 is sent to a processor 63. When a packet actually arrives at a network interface, the processor 63 orders a switch 64 to operate, transferring it to a desired destination. The packet transmission router is connected to a configuration console 65. The configuration console 65 has input means such as a personal computer connected so that the packet transmission router can be set for various modes by entering control commands.

The redundancy packet transmission router shown in FIG. 7 has two routers provided within a single housing 67, but the packet transmission routers

physically located in distant places may be connected by a network to form VRRP as described above. When the two routers are placed within a single housing, those routers may be connected not through the network I/F,
5 but directly by a VRRP packet transfer dedicated line between switches 64. In this case, the VRRP packet and route control information can be transferred without interfering with the transmission and reception of incoming and outgoing data packets through network
10 interfaces.

FIG. 8 shows the software structure of the packet transmission router. In this figure, the entire software structure is represented as a control unit 51. A redundancy-processing unit 54 periodically transmits
15 the VRRP packet if it is provided within the active router, or receives the VRRP packet periodically sent if it is provided within the standby router. The redundancy-processing unit 54 includes a counter 59. If this packet transmission router is the standby
20 router, this counter checks to see if the VRRP packet is periodically transmitted. A virtual router control unit 52 manages the status of the VR of this router. When this router is used as a plurality of logical routers, each VR independently manages instructions
25 given to it. VR identifiers are provided to identify the virtual routers VR, respectively. A virtual router identifier management unit 55 provided within the virtual router control unit 52 holds values of all the

VR identifiers. The virtual router control unit 52 controls each VR with the VR identifiers used as parameters.

In this invention, a function to avoid a
5 trouble in each VR is achieved by synchronizing the
VRID within the VRRP packet used in the redundancy-
processing unit 54 with the VR identifiers that the
virtual router identifier management unit 55 manages.
A network interface management unit 53 manages
10 information peculiar to the network interfaces 56, 57
such as IP addresses of network interfaces. A session
management unit 58 manages session information. The
network interface management unit 53 and the session
management unit 58 work with the redundancy processing
15 unit 54 and the virtual router control unit 52, and
grasp which VR is assigned to each network interface
and from which network interface the VRRP packet is
transmitted or received. The respective function
blocks shown in FIG. 8 are actually turned into reality
20 when the processor 63 shown in FIG. 7 executes the
program read out from the program memory 61.

The VRRP dynamically selects a single packet
transmission router as the active router from a
plurality of packet transmission routers provided
25 within the redundancy packet transmission router. The
routers not selected serve as the standby routers. The
standby routers communicate with the active router to
receive or transmit the VRRP packet having information

such as VR identifiers and IP addresses, and
synchronize the route control information of the
standby router with that of the active router. The
packet transmission routers having the VRRP formed can
5 be selected not only as the routers provided in the
redundancy packet transmission router but also as the
physically separated routers connected through a
network. A single router may be provided that serves
as a plurality of active/standby routers.

10 The redundancy packet transmission router of
this embodiment shown in FIG. 6 includes two packet
transmission routers, but it is possible to construct a
large-scale redundancy packet transmission router that
includes three or more packet transmission routers. At
15 this time, the active router 11 makes multicast
transmission of VRRP packet to the other standby
routers. In that case, the active router generates the
VRRP packet with the destination address provided as a
multicast address.

20 FIG. 9 shows the format of the VRRP packet in
this embodiment. This format is different from the
conventional format shown in FIG. 2 in that a VR
configuration flag indicative of how to process in
order to control VR is provided in place of the type
25 field and that a VR identifier to distinguish between
virtual routers is stored in the VRID field. The VR
identifiers are stored in the VRID field. The VR
identifiers may be values themselves of VR identifiers

for distinguishing between the virtual routers or other values uniquely derived from the VR identifiers. The maximum amount of data that can be stored in the VR identifier field within the VRRP packet is 8 bits, or
5 values of 0~250. The user can freely set the contents of the VR configuration flag and the values of the VR identifier through the configuration console 65.

The standby router, when receiving the VRRP packet from the active router, refers to the VR
10 configuration flag to decide that this packet has been transmitted from the active router in which the virtual routers are active. In addition, the standby router knows, from the VR identifier of this packet, which VR has sent this VRRP. The standby router also recognizes
15 that the VRRP packet having the same value as this VR identifier is information from this VR, and later treats such packet so that it can be distinguished from the information that the other VR will send.

In the "ADVERTISEMENT INTERVAL" field is
20 stored a value of interval at which the active router sends the VRRP packet to the standby router. The active router transmits the VRRP advertisement packet at the advertisement interval to inform the standby router of its existence. The standby router measures
25 the difference between the current time and the time when the VRRP packet was received by using the counter, and then compares it with the value of the advertisement interval stored in the received packet.

If the active router fails due to any trouble so that the standby router cannot periodically receive the advertisement packet, the standby router starts to take over the operation of the active router.

- 5 When the VRRP packet is transmitted, it is actually capsulated with a data link header and IP header before being transferred. FIG. 10 shows the format of the capsulated VRRP packet. FIG. 11 shows the format of the data link header for the capsulation.
- 10 A multicast MAC address for VRRP, 01-00-5E-00-00-12 is written in the destination MAC address. In the source MAC address is stored an address that is generated by a MAC address generation rule. If the VR identifier is 1, a value of 00-00-5E-00-01-01 is stored.
- 15 Now, let it be described how the standby router 12 with the VR usually not operated operates when it receives the VRRP packet with reference to FIGS. 6 and 12. In FIG. 6, it is assumed that all the VRRP packets sent from the network interface assigned
- 20 to the VR 1 of the active router 11 have the VR boot order written as the VR configuration flag and a value of 1 filled in the VR identifier field. In other words, the VRRP packets flowing through the network interfaces 31, 33, 41 and 43 have a VR identifier of 1.
- 25 The VRRP packets are transmitted through the network interface 31, then 41 to the router 12 or through the network interface 33, then 43 to the router 12.

Similarly, it is assumed that the VRRP

packets sent from the network interface assigned to VR 2 have the VR boot order written as the VR configuration flag and a value of 2 written in the VR identifier field. In other words, the VRRP packets
5 flowing through the network interfaces 32, 34, 42 and 44 all have a VR identifier of 2. The VRRP packets are transmitted through the network interface 32, then 42 to the router 12 or through the network interface 34, then 44 to the router 12. The router 12, when
10 receiving the VRRP packet, first analyzes the VRRP packet. It first refers to the VR configuration flag. When the VR boot order flag rises, the router 12 knows that this packet has been sent from the active router with VR activated, and orders its VR to operate.
15 Then, when router 12 refers to the VR identifier and detects 1, it creates VR 1. Then, it produces a new routing table about the information received from the network interfaces 41, 43 that have received the packets of VR identifier 1 and manages the
20 table independently of other information. When the VRRP packet has the VR boot order flag raised and VRID of 2 written, the router 12 creates VR 2. Then, it produces a new routing table about the information received from the network interfaces 42, 44 that have
25 received the packets of VR identifier 2, and manages the table independently of other information.

FIG. 12 shows the sequence of the operation of the standby router 12 that has received the VRRP

packet having the VR boot order flag raised in the VR configuration flag field. Referring to FIG. 12, when the VRRP packet is received through the network interface, it is transferred to the redundancy-
5 processing unit (71) where it is analyzed. When the VR boot order flag is raised in the VR configuration flag field, the VR identifier stored in the VRRP packet and the information about the interface that has received this packet are respectively transferred to the virtual
10 router identifier management unit (72) and network interface management unit (73). The virtual router identifier management unit, after acquiring the VR identifier, transmits it as an argument to the virtual router control unit, thus creating a VR. The network
15 interface management unit that has acquired the information about the interface that received the VRRP packet recognizes that this interface corresponds to the VR.

When the processing up to this recognition is
20 finished, the standby router 12 sends ACK to the active router 11 (74). The active router 11, when receiving ACK from the standby router 12, starts to transfer the routing information to the standby router 12 (75). The routing information has the VR identifier added before
25 being sent. The standby router 12 updates its own routing table on the basis of the transmitted routing information. The virtual router VR 1, VR 2 independently manages the update operation.

FIGS. 13 and 14 show the routing tables of VR1, VR2 that are generated on the standby router after the virtual router function is started by the VR boot order. FIG. 13 shows the routing table of VR 1

5 produced when the VR identifier of 1 is received. This table describes only the information transmitted from the network interfaces that have received the VRRP packet of VR identifier 1. In other words, it includes only the data sent from the VR 1 of the active router.

10 FIG. 14 shows the routing table of VR 2 produced when the VR identifier 2 is received. This table describes only the information sent from the network interfaces that have received the VRRP packets of VR identifier 2. In other words, the table includes only the data

15 transmitted from the VR 2 of the active router. Thus, the standby router can also have built therein the same VR environment as the active router. The information of each VR is not mixed with other VR information during the data communication.

20 Thus, the standby router, even if it is not previously set for VR, can dynamically set its VR according to the VRRP packets from the active router. In addition, the standby router can independently manage each routing table so that the confidentiality

25 of each VR can be assured. Therefore, even if the destination of data from the user is changed from the active router to the standby router, this data is not leaked into other VR, but can be transferred through

the standby router.

Embodiment 2

In some case, a session is provided between the active router and a node. The term session stands
5 for one-to-one connection generated between a router and a node by a protocol such as PPP (Point to Point Protocol). In the case of a session communication, each session incidentally generates a data transmission parameter acquired by the negotiation between the
10 active router and a node. The parameters generated are, for example, transaction information such as password and amount of money that the user enters in e-commerce or a data group that describes the association between the identifiers (session identifiers) that the
15 router uniquely assigns to each node in order to manage it and the identifiers (node ID) peculiar to nodes that are determined by an external organization. In this embodiment, this information is called session information.

20 Referring to FIG. 6, when a session is set up between the node 1 and the VR 1 of the router 11, negotiation for a plurality of parameters is performed between the node 1 and VR 1. The VR 1 of the router 11 manages the information about the negotiation. FIG. 15
25 shows a session information management table managed by VR 1. This table is stored in the table memory 61 of FIG. 7 in a form of data table. The session information of FIG. 15 includes only the information

that the ISP 1 has, and is given as a table of node ID and session identifier associated with each other. In FIG. 15, it will be seen that, for example, node 1 @abc.com corresponds to session identifier 101. The session information management table of FIG. 16 describes only the information that the ISP 2 has. In FIG. 16, it will be seen that, for example, node 3 @xyz.com corresponds to session identifier 203. Each session information management table is independently managed.

Thus, if the same session identifier is assigned to node 1 @abc.com and node 3 @xyz.com, there occurs no mixture of session information that VR1 and VR 2 manage. If it is necessary to manage statistics information and authentication information for each session in addition to the node ID and session identifier, this information is read from or written in a storage sever that is provided in a place different from the active router.

When a session is set up only in the active router, and when a trouble occurs on the active router, the restoration cannot be done because the standby router does not hold the session information acquired by the active router. Therefore, in order to take over the session processing that the active router makes, it is necessary that the session information held by the active router be transmitted to the standby router.

This case can also be treated well by using

the VR configuration flag of VRRP packet as is similar to the method in which the VR is autonomously started to operate. The session management between the redundancy packet transmission router of this
5 embodiment and the surrounding nodes will be described with reference to FIGS. 6 and 8.

When the virtual routers VR of the active router are operating, and when a session is set up within the VR, the virtual router control unit 52 and
10 session management unit 58 shown in FIG. 8 order the redundancy processing unit 54 to raise the VR boot order flag and session execution flag in the VR configuration flag field of the VRRP packet. In FIG. 8, the VR 1 of router 11 transfers the VRRP packet with
15 the above flags raised to the standby router 12. When the router 12 receives this packet, the redundancy-processing unit 54 shown in FIG. 8 analyzes the VR configuration flag field of the VRRP packet. This analysis enables the router 12 to know that the router
20 11 has its VR operated and that the session is set up. The router 12 knowing that the router 11 has VR operated causes its VR 1 to operate, and processes the information later received from the interfaces 41, 43 with the confidentiality maintained.

25 In addition, the standby router 12 requests the router 11 to transfer the session information that the router 11 manages. The session management unit 58 of the router 11 that has received the session

information transfer request transmits the session information decided between the router 11 and each node, or the information shown in FIG. 15 to the router 12 through the network interfaces 41, 43. The session management unit 58 of the router 12 that has received the session information acquires the session information that the router 11 manages. When a trouble occurs on the router 11, the router 12 takes over the processing of the data transferred from each node on the basis of the acquired session information. Since the router 12 takes over the processing from the router 11, each node can make communication of data through the session without being aware of the trouble in the active router.

FIG. 12 shows the flow of this processing. The network interface management unit, when a session is incorporated in a certain network interface, orders the redundancy processing unit to raise the session execution flag in the VR configuration flag field of the VRRP packet produced from this network interface (76). The redundancy-processing unit of the active router transmits the VRRP packet having the session execution flag raised in the VR configuration flag field to the standby router (77). The standby router 12, when receiving the VRRP packet from the active router 11, analyzes the VRRP packet (78). When the session execution flag is raised in the VR configuration flag field of the VRRP packet, the

standby router 12 knows that this packet has been sent from the active router 11 that makes the session processing, and requests the active router 11 to transfer the session information (79).

5 The active router 11 that has received the session information transfer request transfers the managed session information to the standby router 12 (82). The standby router 12 that has received the session information transfers this information to the
10 session management unit provided within the network interface management unit (83). The session management unit sets up this information for each VR. Thus, the session information can be synchronized between the active router and the standby router so that the
15 standby router can instantaneously take over the session information management even if a trouble occurs on the active router.

 It should be further understood by those skilled in the art that although the foregoing
20 description has been made on embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited thereto and various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.